



MEMORANDUM

To: Examiner Victor S. Chang
From: George A. Loud
Re: U.S. Application Serial No. 09/863,324

Outline of Proposed Telephone Interview

I would like the opportunity to discuss with you, by telephone, the following two points.

1. Your interpretation of the translations of Japanese Kokai-132097

Applicants have argued that the acrylamide is mentioned only as a monomeric component of the curable resin, in addition to "one or more kinds of prepolymer or oligomer." You interpret the translations of record, especially the new FLS translation differently. According to the last office action, "JP-097 merely teaches that acrylamide is an exemplary monomer for forming a curable resin, as set forth above, applicants' argument to the contrary notwithstanding."

How do you justify such an interpretation in light of the teaching in the first full paragraph at page 6 of the FLS translation beginning "These compounds..."?

2. Where do you find the teaching in Mori referred to at the top of page 6 of the most recent Office Action?

As has been explained in applicants' previous responses, the hydroxyalkyl acrylates are mentioned by Mori et al in only two contexts.

Firstly, in the dehydrochlorination reaction (column 3, lines 60-62) which proceeds through the hydroxy group of the hydroxyalkyl acrylate, with the result that the residues (lacking the hydroxy group) of the acrylic monomers form the X and Y substituents of the phosphazene compound of formula (I). See column 3, lines 11-14, 22-24, and 31-32 of Mori et al.

Secondly, hydroxy alkyl acrylates are mentioned as reactants forming polyurethane acrylates at column 4, lines 57-63 of Mori et al where, again, the reaction would be through the pendant hydroxyl group as explained at page 11 of applicants' response filed February 28, 2005 relying upon the teachings of US-4,480,079.

Thus, in both contexts in which an hydroxy acrylate is mentioned as a reactant, the resulting resin would not contain a free hydroxyl group as would applicants' heat reactive copolymer formed by radical polymerization.